# The Pyongyang Times

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Platform of the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly, attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

# First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Opens

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened on December 15 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung attended the session.

Present at the session were the deputies newly elected in the elections to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

Also present were observers—officials from the Party and government bodies, working people's organizations, economic establishments, men of the People's Army, men from scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press circles, Heroes of the Republic and Labour Heroes and labour innovators.

Attending the session were a delegation of Chongryon functionaries and a delegation of the Korean women in Japan on a visit to the homeland.

Invited to the session were the diplomatic representatives of various countries in Pyongyang.

**At 9:00 a.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, took the platform.**

The moment, all the attendants warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause.

The platform was also taken by Comrades Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Choe Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Hwan, Hong Si Hak, Kim Man Gum, Ro Tae Sok, Chon Mun Sop, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Kim Chol Man, Chon Chang Chol, Chong Dong Chol, Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Gi Nam, Kim Bong Ju, Chi Jae Ryong, Chang Yun Pil, Kim Song Ae, Son Song Pil, Chon Se Bong and Pak Jong Hyon.

Deputy Kim Il made an opening address, which was followed by the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly.

And the session elected the Credentials Committee of the SPA.

The session adopted the following items on the agenda for the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

**1. Election of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

**2. Election of Leading State Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

**3. On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy.**

The session began to discuss the first item.

Deputy Kim Il first made a speech on the election of President of the DPRK.

**In his speech he, authorized by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, solemnly reported to the SPA its proposal on reelecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reflecting the unshakable will and unanimous desire of all the Workers' Party members and the entire people of the country.**

The proposal was greeted with boundless joy and excitement of all the deputies and observers.

All the attendants of the session, their hearts overflowing with emotion, sent up stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!", looking up to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been devoting his all solely to the country's prosperity and the people's freedom and happiness.

In support of the proposal deputies took the floor.

Noting that reelecting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK was an expression of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and infinite reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led the Korean revolution along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the great Juche idea, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals for over half a century, to liberate the country and build in this land a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and made our people a most dignified and proud people and it is a manifestation of our people's unshakable will and determination to hold in high esteem and follow him for ever with loyalty, the speakers extended their ardent support to the proposal.

**The session elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK, who founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK, a genuine workers and peasants' state, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle, and who has been leading our revolution along the road of victory.**

When the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK with the absolute support and approval of the entire attendants was solemnly announced, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause violently rocked the hall.

All deputies and attendants of the session reverentially wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health.

The session entered upon the discussion of the second item of the agenda.

At the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, the session elected Vice-Presidents of the DPRK, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

The session elected Secretary and Members of the CPC of the DPRK, Secretary and Members of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK, the Budget Committee of the SPA of the DPRK, the Bills Committee of the SPA of the DPRK and President of the Central Court of the DPRK, and appointed Procurator-General of the Central Procurator's Office of the DPRK.

Authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, announced Vice-Premiers, Chairmen of Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

At the session Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, took an oath before the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK.

**At the session the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government".**

All the attendants warmly supported and welcomed with a stirring excitement the historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The moment the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concluded his historic speech, all the attendants sent up rousing cheers of "manse!" for him, the respected and beloved leader, and evinced their renewed firm resolve to vigorously fight for the completion of the Korean revolution with his historic document "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" as an immutable guiding principle.

At the second day session many deputies spoke, pledging themselves to uphold and thoroughly implement in the revolution and construction the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung given in his historic speech.

The speakers touched upon the profound content and great theoretical and practical significance of the historic speech and expressed full support for it.

They were unanimous in noting that the great leader's speech was a historic document reflecting not only the requirement of the new stage of our socialist construction but also the demand of our times when socialism has triumphed in many countries and ever-increasing number of countries are aspiring to socialism, and giving correct answers to the urgent questions arising in practice.

They said:

In his speech the great leader gave profound exposition to the essence of political power and democracy on the basis of the philosophical principles of the Juche idea, advanced the revolutionary theory that real masters of state and society are the working masses and that the people's government must thoroughly serve them and propounded the outstanding thought that for the people's government to fulfill its mission as a faithful servant of the people, it should fully practise socialist democracy in all fields of state activity. These will, the speakers stressed, serve as the firm guarantee for giving full rein to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ability of the masses.

The great leader's speech, they pointed out, is a classical document which has scientifically lighted the way to building Juche-oriented revolutionary power and developed and enriched the theory on the political power of the working class; it is a programme of epochal significance in strengthening and developing our people's government; and it is an effective ideological and theoretical weapon of class struggle which has dealt a fatal blow at the imperialists and the reactionaries of all hues who slander the socialist system.

Saying that the great leader's speech gave profound theoretical elucidation to the position and role of political power in the revolution and construction and scientifically testified to the superiority and unbreakable vitality of people's power, the speakers declared that the Juche-based revolutionary government personally established by the respected and beloved leader on the basis of the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions is the most popular government that firmly guarantees our people the rights of the masters of state and society and enjoys an unreserved support and trust of the popular masses and it is the most vital and independent socialist government that has built in this land a strong country, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, by overcoming all obstacles and hardships in the way of our advance.

The speakers emphasized that the achievements made by our people's government and the boundless honour and happiness our people are now enjoying under the people's government are the immortal exploits performed by the great leader for half-a-century long period, smashing the vicious and crafty moves of the enemies of all hues within and without under the revolutionary banner of Juche and are the brilliant fruition of his warm love and solicitude for our people.

They stressed that the great leader's speech would increase the sense of honour and pride of our people who are leading an independent and creative life as true masters of our incomparably superior people's government and powerfully encourage them in their endeavour to scale the higher eminence of socialism.

At the session the speakers unanimously pledged that they would make a deep study of the great leader's historic speech, a crystal-

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# Report on the 15th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The 15th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on December 13, 1977.

**The Plenary Meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.**

The members and alternate members of the Party Central Committee attended the meeting. Also present were the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

The following agenda was adopted at the Plenum:

**1. On the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1978-84) to be brought under deliberation at the 1st Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly.**

**2. Organizational affairs.**

Comrade Hong Song Ryong, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, made a report on the draft Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, the first item of the agenda.

**At the Plenum, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech which would serve as the programme in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy.**

Organizational affairs, the second item of the agenda, were discussed at the Plenum.

The Plenum adopted a relevant decision.

# DPRK Vice-Presidents, CPC Secretary and Members Elected

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the Vice-Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Secretary and Members of the Central People's Committee.

Vice-Presidents of the DPRK:

Kim Il
Kang Ryang Uk
Pak Sung Chul

Secretary of the Central People's Committee:

Rim Chun Chu

Members of the Central People's Committee:

Comrade KIM IL SUNG,
the great leader

Kim Il
Kang Ryang Uk
Choe Hyon
Pak Sung Chul
O Jin U
So Chol
Li Jong Ok
Rim Chun Chu
O Baek Ryong
Kye Ung Tae
Kim Hwan
Hong Si Hak
Kim Man Gum
Ro Tae Sok

## DPRK Administration Council Premier Elected

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected Comrade **Li Jong Ok** Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

## DPRK Administration Council Members

Follow the Members of the Administration Council of the DPRK announced at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

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| Premier: | Li Jong Ok |
| Vice-Premier: | Kye Ung Tae |
| Vice-Premier: | Ho Dam |
| Vice-Premier: | Chong Jun Gi |
| Vice-Premier: | Kang Song San |
| Vice-Premier: | Kong Jin Tae |
| Vice-Premier: | Kim Du Yong |
| Secretary: | Kim Yun Hyok |
| Minister of People's Armed Forces: | O Jin U |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs: | Ho Dam (concurrently) |
| Minister of Public Security: | Choe Won Ik |
| Chairman of the State Planning Commission: | Hong Song Ryong |
| Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: | So Gwan Hi |
| Chairman of the Mining Industry Commission: | Cho Chang Dok |
| Minister of Metal Industry: | Yun Ho Sok |
| Minister of Power Industry: | Li Ji Chan |
| Minister of Machine Industry: | Kye Hyong Sun |
| Minister of Chemical Industry: | Won Dong Gu |
| Minister of Construction: | Pak Im Tae |
| Chairman of the State Construction Commission: | Kim Ung Sang |
| Minister of Building Materials Industry: | Kim Nam Yun |
| Minister of Light Industry: | Ho Sun |
| Minister of Railways: | Pak Yong Sok |
| Minister of Land and Sea Transportation: | Li Chol Bong |
| Minister of Fisheries: | Kim Yun Sang |
| Chairman of the People's Service Commission: | Rim Hyong Gu |
| Chairman of the Education Commission: | Kim Il Dae |
| Minister of Materials Supply: | Kim Tae Guk |
| Minister of Communications: | Kim Yong Chae |
| Minister of Culture and Art: | Li Chang Son |
| Minister of Finance: | Kim Gyong Ryon |
| Minister of Foreign Trade: | Kye Ung Tae (concurrently) |
| Minister of External Economic Affairs: | Kong Jin Tae (concurrently) |
| Minister of Labour Administration: | Chae Hui Jong |
| Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: | Chu Hwa Jong |
| Minister of Public Health: | Pak Myong Bin |

## DPRK Central Court President Elected

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected Comrade **Pang Hak Se** President of the Central Court of the DPRK.

## DPRK Central Procurator's Office Procurator-General Appointed

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK appointed Comrade **Li Jin Su** Procurator-General of the Central Procurator's Office of the DPRK.

## Vice-Chairmen of DPRK CPC National Defence Commission Elected

Follow Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK elected at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

**Choe Hyon** **O Jin U** **O Baek Ryong**

## Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Members of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee Elected

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly

Chairman: **Hwang Jang Yop**

Vice-Chairmen: **Ho Jong Suk**, **Hong Gi Mun**

Secretary: **Chon Chang Chol**

Members of the Standing Committee of the SPA:

Hwang Jang Yop, Ho Jong Suk, Hong Gi Mun, Chon Chang Chol, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Dong Chol, Yun Gi Bok, Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Gi Nam, Kim Bong Ju, Chi Jae Ryong, Chang Yun Pil, Kim Song Ae, Son Song Pil, Chon Se Bong

## DPRK SPA Budget Committee Elected

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

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| Chairman: | Hong Si Hak |
| Member: | So Gwan Hi |
| Member: | Kang Hyon Su |
| Member: | Kye Hyong Sun |
| Member: | Ho Sun |
| Member: | Kang Jung Han |
| Member: | Kim Hyong Sam |

## DPRK SPA Bills Committee Elected

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected the Bills Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

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|---|---|
| Chairman: | Yun Gi Bok |
| Member: | Chong Dong Chol |
| Member: | Li Jin Su |
| Member: | Pang Hak Se |
| Member: | Kim Yun Hyok |
| Member: | Kim Sok Gi |
| Member: | Pyon Chang Bok |

EDITORIAL

# Invincible Is the Revolutionary Cause of Our People Who Are Advancing with the Resolve to Hold the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG in High Esteem Forever

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which was held in the midst of the high political zeal and the great expectation of all the Party members and the working people reelected the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reflecting the general will and ardent desire of the whole nation.

On this auspicious occasion, our people throughout the country, filled with boundless joy and infinite reverence, extend their highest honour and best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and confirm their resolution to engage in their jobs with redoubled efforts under his guidance.

This happy news has stirred up the hearts of people in all parts of the country. And it gives great joy and confidence to the south Korean revolutionaries and people and 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and all other overseas compatriots, greatly encouraging them to a new struggle and victory.

The reelection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, is, indeed, a significant event in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people and in realizing the Juche-based revolutionary cause.

Reelection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as Head of State of our Republic is an expression of the entire Korean people's absolute support to and trust in the great leader and is a token of the unanimous desire and the determined will of our people to entrust all their destiny wholly to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and loyally attend him for ever. The auspicious event patently shows our people's intense loyalty which struck root from the time when they had respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great leader and held him in high veneration and which has been hardened in the storm of the protracted revolutionary struggle as well as the unbreakable determination of our people to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of Juche, singleheartedly following his wise guidance in any adversity.

With the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as DPRK President the authority and prestige of our Republic rose and our revolution came to advance vigorously along the road of victory indicated by him.

Indeed, the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Republic is a great national jubilation that demonstrates once again the invincible might of our people united and rallied rock-firm around him with one ideology and one purpose and that opens the bright vista ahead of the struggle for the carrying through of the Juche-oriented revolutionary cause in our country and for the happiness of the generation to come.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the greatest leader our people have ever had in their history of thousands of years and hold in high esteem, took the road of revolution in his early years, shouldering the destinies of the country and the nation. He has been devoting his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the revolutionary cause. He has performed imperishable exploits for our country and people and for our era and revolution.

By vigorously advancing with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the van of the revolution, our people were able to break off the chains of the colonial slavery of Japanese imperialism, greet a new spring of the country's liberation, win great victories in the grim war of revolution against the powerful enemy of imperialism and in the two-stage social revolution and socialist construction and bring about the great national prosperity and grandeur unprecedented in the history of 5,000 years.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great pioneer of the Korean revolution and the legendary hero of the nation who ushered in the new era of socialism and communism in our country and personally laid the solid foundation of our revolution.

The founding of the immortal Juche idea by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great event that furnished the true guiding idea of our revolution and brought about a new era of revolution, the era of independence, in which the masses of the working people, the subject of history, take their destinies firmly in their own hands and successfully carve them out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"We are guided by the Juche idea which was created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and whose correctness and vitality have been tested through practical revolutionary struggle, and herein lies the source of our ever-victorious Party's might and the firm guarantee of victory for the socialist and communist cause in our country."**

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the immortal revolutionary traditions with very rich and versatile contents in the flames of anti-Japanese struggle under the revolutionary banner of Juche idea and brilliantly realized the historic cause of building the Party, the state and the army immediately after liberation.

This has enabled our people to carve out their destiny independently and successfully with their great guiding idea and immortal revolutionary traditions and with their militant Party and revolutionary power and revolutionary army and to successfully carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche, surmounting ordeals, and weathering out storms and reliably defending the national sovereignty and dignity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great strategist of revolution and genius of creation and construction who has built the most dignified, rich and powerful socialist independent and sovereign state, prospering and developing without limit, in this land in a historically short span of time with his preeminent and tested leadership.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has confidently led our revolution and construction along the road of victory so that our country which had been eclipsed on the world map and was left behind in the past has become a powerful, dignified socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, to demonstrate its might and our people who had long been humiliated and forsaken in colonial bondage have become the happiest and proud people who are enjoying the most fruitful life to their hearts' content as the full-fledged masters of state and society. All these great changes that have taken place in this land in a historically short span of time are the brilliant victory and the precious fruition of the outstanding and tested art of leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Always standing firm on the stand of Juche and closely combining his original ideas and theories with the enormous revolutionary practice, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has led our revolution and construction along the road to victory without a slightest vacillation.

Independence and creativeness are thoroughly embodied and the concrete realities of our country fully reflected in all lines and policies and even in the strategic and tactical lines of all stages and fields of the revolution and construction—the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that brought about a great turn in the development of our revolution, the line of building a revolutionary, democratic base, the policy of postwar socialist transformation, the line of industrialization, the line of three revolutions, etc. Herein lies the source of the inexhaustible vitality and invincible might of all the lines and policies the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung puts forward.

In the whole course of leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always went deep among the masses of the people to give full play to their political consciousness and revolutionary ardour and turned misfortune into a blessing and dynamically advanced the revolution and construction, riding out the grave situation with his iron-strong will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

By virtue of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people could reach the high eminence of socialist industrialization at a stretch through the grand forward movement of Chollima even in the grim days after the war when everything was reduced to cinders and the enemies at home and abroad were on the rampage. It is also thanks to his wise guidance that our people have been able to reap a bumper harvest every year despite the severe effect of the cold front which plunges the whole world into catastrophe.

The whole course of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a glorious and proud history in which he educated and remoulded all members of society and firmly rallied the whole Party and the entire society into a single revolutionary contingent.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"Today all our working people are closely armed with the Juche idea and united firmly around the Party with one mind and one purpose."**

Ever since he took the road of revolution in his early years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarding the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks as the decisive question on which depends the victory of revolution, has always energetically worked to unite all people closely with one ideology and one purpose in the whole period of the revolution and construction.

Considering it his life-long great task to work for the freedom and happiness of the people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dedicates his all solely to the interests of the people. He enfolded to his all-embracing heart our people who had been deprived of their country and subjected to maltreatment in the past, bestowed the most precious political integrity on them and showed infinite love and solicitude for them so that they fight on unyieldingly along the path of revolution and uphold human dignity and honour with added lustre forever.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always places firm faith in the people and devotes everything to their good, and the people believe and follow the great leader single-heartedly and fully, wet or fine—this bond of kinship, this great unity and cohesion has become still more pure and solid in the course of the sacred struggle to make the whole Party and all society imbued with the Juche idea. This unity and cohesion will enable us to surmount all difficulties and ordeals and forge full steam ahead along the road of victory.

From the first days when our country was divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, set it as the supreme national task to reunify the country, presented the policy of national reunification, an invariable policy to realize the country's reunification independently by our people's own efforts and without any interference of foreign forces, and vigorously forwarded the cause of national reunification, checking and frustrating at every step the manoeuvrings of internal and external splittists to perpetuate national division and their aggressive machinations.

Thanks to the external activities personally conducted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party's independent foreign policy the international position of the Republic has risen as never before and the support and solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of the world with us in our endeavours for the country's reunification and our revolutionary cause are growing stronger in greater dimensions with each passing day.

Indeed, the brilliant victories won in the whole course of the Korean revolution and the great changes that have taken place in the position of our country and nation are entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Neither the past and present of the Korean revolution full of glory nor the bright morrow of our country nor all the honour and happiness of our people can be thought of without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Victory is certain when we hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and move forward under his leadership. This is the unshakable faith and creed of our people cherished deeper in their hearts in the whole course of our revolution over a period of half a century.

Our people who have reelected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Republic and entered a new highway of advance are now filled with soaring revolutionary zeal and undaunted fighting spirit and afire with a renewed determination to carry the revolutionary cause of Juche to final conclusion through generations, following the leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people who are vigorously advancing along the path of Juche, resolved to eternally attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in profound veneration, and greater victory and glory are always in store for the Republic.

# On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy

## Report of Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of Administration Council,

**Delivered at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK (Gist)**

The elections to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been held successfully amidst high political enthusiasm of all Korean people and all voters and with their unanimous support.

At the first-day sitting of the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people who embarked on the road of revolution in his early years, created the immortal Juche idea, accomplished the historic cause of national liberation, established the revolutionary government of workers and peasants in this land, converted our country into a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, and who has been devoting all his life to the cause of the people's freedom and welfare, was elected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amidst the unqualified trust of the entire Korean people. This is an expression of the general will and unanimous desire of our nation.

Greeting this auspicious and stirring event, all people throughout the country, rallied ever more firmly around the revolutionary genius great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are now firmly determined to strive vigorously under his wise guidance for a new victory in the revolution and construction.

In his historic speech made at this session of the Supreme People's Assembly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified in a unique way the nature and mission of the people's government on the basis of the profound principle of the Juche idea and set forth programmatic tasks for the further strengthening and development of the people's government.

Indeed, the historic speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an immortal classic which further developed and enriched the theory on the building of the revolutionary government of the working class, and it represents an invincible revolutionary banner illumining the road ahead of our people's government and inspiring the entire people to a fresh victory and brilliant achievement.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people fulfilled the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, in all its aspects, thus rising to another height on their way to socialism and communism.

With the triumphant accomplishment of the Six-Year Plan, our Party and people have before them still more magnificent vistas of socialist construction, the bright blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The adoption of the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy will be an epoch-making event of historical significance in the development of our revolution and socialist construction, and will greatly inspire our people in their struggle to reach a still higher eminence of socialism and to hasten the historic cause of national reunification.

## I. On the Results of The Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan

With a scientific insight into the urgent demands of our revolution and socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid it down as the central task of socialist economic construction in the six-year period to consolidate and further the achievements of socialist industrialization and advance the technical revolution to a new higher stage, thereby strengthening the material and technical foundations of socialism and freeing all working people from arduous labour. This amounted to carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution—to considerably reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between farm and industrial labour and to relieve women from the heavy housekeeping burdens. To do so it was necessary to develop our independent modern industry and socialist agriculture at a higher rate and to launch technical innovation movement on a wide scale in all fields of the national economy.

The struggle of our Party and our people for the carrying out of the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was pushed ahead energetically on all fronts of socialist construction in pursuance of the policy of grand socialist construction under the red banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Thus, the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, the majestic programme of socialist construction unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, was triumphantly carried out.

The major targets of the Six-Year Plan had been attained before the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, and in terms of gross industrial output value the plan was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule.

Last year we achieved fresh advancements in the revolution and construction and thus carried out the unfulfilled targets of the Six-Year Plan, winning the historic victory of carrying all assignments of the Six-Year Plan to completion in every branch of the national economy.

In the six-year period our industry developed very swiftly. In 1976 our industrial production was 2.5 times greater than in 1970, with the output of the means of production gaining a 2.6-fold increase and the production of consumer goods—2.4-fold increase. In this period our industrial production increased at the high average rate of 16.3 per cent annually. This signifies that our industry developed more rapidly than in the previous Seven-Year Plan period and, moreover, advanced at a very great tempo exceeding by far the annual average rate of growth envisaged originally in the Six-Year Plan.

This year our industry is going to turn out more products than in the first five years of the previous Seven-Year Plan, and is turning out only in five days the same volume of products as was put out in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

At the Fifth Party Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"During the period of the new prospective plan we should, above all, perfect the inner-structures of the industrial branches and further strengthen the Juche character of our industry."**

Following the direction pointed out by the great leader, the Party and the Government of the Republic continued to round out all industrial branches in the six-year period so as to further perfect their inner structure and, at the same time, exerted efforts to build large up-to-date factories for the purpose of expanding and developing our industry, and strove hard to turn all branches of industry into completely Juche-based ones fed with at least 60-70 per cent of their raw materials domestically.

With the successful implementation of the Party's policy, the power bases of the country, among other things, were consolidated in terms of quality in the six-year period.

As a result, in the power industry the goal of 28,000 million kwh was attained triumphantly in 1975.

In the six-year period the existing mines were reconstructed and expanded while many new mines were opened up. As a result, the output of coal and ores increased rapidly. And the goal of 50 million tons of coal was reached a year and four months ahead of time. Last year the capacity of steel production was brought to four million tons, and thus the flag of victory was flown on the height of steel which was one of the most difficult goals of the Six-Year Plan.

While the Six-Year Plan was being carried out the promotion of the technical revolution onto a new higher stage depended largely on the development of the engineering industry.

We reached the target of producing 30,000 machine tools in slightly over a year after embarking on the Six-Year Plan, thus winning the signal victory of exceeding the level of machine tool production fixed for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Further, we raised the capacity of tractor production to more than 30,000 at a bound and increased the capacity of automobile production radically.

In the six-year period the production bases for heavy machines and specifically-ordered equipment were also reinforced.

In the six-year period shipbuilding increased more than four times; bases for the production of automation instruments and elements were built up solidly and thus the foundation for the overall introduction of automation and telemechanics in production has been laid in our country.

Great success was also achieved in the development of the chemical industry.

The 3 million ton goal of chemical fertilizer production was triumphantly reached ahead of schedule in 1975 and the qualitative structure of our chemical fertilizer production has been improved considerably.

The capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride production increased to 50,000 tons respectively, new bases of oil-chemical industry were created, and the pharmaceutical and medical appliances industries made rapid progress.

The building materials industry, too, developed swiftly.

Last year our country's capacity of cement production exceeded 8 million tons, and the goal of cement production which remained as the last target of the Six-Year Plan was successfully attained.

In the six-year period the timber industry laid a solid foundation for rapidly increasing the production of timber.

All branches of light industry made rapid progress and thus the major consumer goods production goals of the Six-Year Plan including that of textiles were reached a year and a half ahead of time.

The total capacity of textile production rose above 600 million metres in our country.

The six-year period witnessed great progress in the food industry in our country.

A change took place in the processing of non-staple and staple food.

A large corn starch factory was newly built in every province. At the same time, a comprehensively mechanized riced corn meal factory was built up in every city and county.

The production of various kitchen uten ils and furniture was boosted sharply; and large numbers of daily necessities production facilities were set up to meet better the demands for them.

In the six-year period we carried on pelagic and inshore fishings actively and thus reached the target of 1.6 million ton fish catch a year and seven months ahead of schedule. We have laid the firm foundation for advancing the fishing industry onto a new, higher stage.

In the industrial field the tasks of the technical revolution were also carried out successfully.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the inner structures of industrial branches were perfected and their independence and technical foundations were immeasurably strengthened in the six-year period, so that our industry developed into a more powerful and reliable socialist Juche-based industry which firmly guarantees the building of the economy and defences and the improvement of the people's livelihood and assures more independent and creative labour for all working people.

The overall growth of our industrial power is the greatest gain of our people in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan and is another splendid fruit brought about by the correctness and great vitality of the policy of building a Juche-based industry mapped out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the six-year period a great success was registered in agricultural production and in the building of the socialist countryside, too.

At the Fifth Congress of the Party the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"The central task facing the rural economy is to make agriculture highly intensive."**

In pursuance of the policy of making agricultural production highly intensive, the Party and the Government of the Republic exerted great efforts, first of all, to consolidate and develop the achievements in irrigation and, in particular, to introduce irrigation in the non-paddy fields.

In the six-year period a total of 117 reservoirs were newly built, and this led to a 1.5-fold increase in our country's water storage capacity; 8,850 pumping stations were built anew and thus the water-lifting capacity, too, increased 1.8 times; and the irrigation projects for non-paddy fields were pushed ahead energetically by various methods to bring 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields under irrigation. This was a great success. Thus, a most developed and perfect irrigation system has been established in our country.

The six-year period also witnessed a great stride in the chemicalization of agriculture. The objective set in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" for boosting the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of arable land to more than one ton was achieved with credit already in 1975, and this year the figure has reached 1,300 kilogrammes for paddy fields and 1,200 kilogrammes for maize fields. Compared with 1970 the supply of herbicides has swelled 2.4 times this year. Now weeding, one of the most arduous operations, can be done easily by chemical methods.

One of the important successes in the rural technical revolution during the six-year period is the remarkable progress made in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. This year the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land has increased to 6 in the flat areas and 5 in the intermediate and mountainous areas. The number of lorries per 100 *chongbo* has reached one, and more than 30,000 rice transplanting machines and large numbers of modern farm machines have been supplied anew to the rural areas.

The tasks of the rural technical revolution have been carried out with success and, moreover, advanced farming methods and the latest scientific achievements have been widely introduced in farm production.

The foundation of agricultural production has been consolidated as never before and the Juche-based farming methods initiated by the great leader fully applied. In consequence, we attained such a distinct success as reaching two years ahead of time the high target of 7 million tons of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and won great victories in producing more than 8 million tons in 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, and 8.5 million tons this year, the record harvest previously unknown in our history, in spite of such adverse weather conditions.

In the six-year period other branches of agriculture such as vegetable growing, industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fruit growing and sericulture made rapid progress.

The brilliant victory gained in agricultural production in the six-year period was possible entirely because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the agriculture-first policy, defined the agricultural front as one of the major fronts every year and, firmly taking agricultural affairs in hand, gave wise guidance.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic directed great efforts to the development of transport, railway transport in particular, in order to satisfy the rapidly growing demand of the national economy in the six-year period.

With the electrification of railways vigorously pushed ahead without letup in the six-year period, 380 kilometres of railway lines were newly switched over to electric traction. As a result, the proportion of electric traction to the aggregate railway freight haulage went up to 66 per cent. Parallel with this, diesel traction was widely introduced in the railways, so that the carrying capacity of railways increased further on major trunk and branch lines in the western area.

Many new railway projects were also undertaken and a total of 471 kilometres of railways were newly built.

Along with railway transport, motor and water transport made swift progress.

Communication services, too, developed further. Notably, between 1971 and 1976 the TV broadcasting output quadrupled and TV relay stations were set up everywhere. As a result, the task of covering the whole country with TV networks set forth at the Fifth Party Congress was carried out brilliantly.

In the six-year period signal victories were won in developing industry, agriculture and transport and in fulfilling the three major tasks of the technical revolution. Thus, the material and technical foundations of socialism were strengthened as never before.

By further consolidating the foundation of an independent national economy, we have been able to develop the economy steadily at a high rate without the least perturbation when many countries are in the grip of serious economic upheavals and crisis owing to the worldwide shortage of fuel, energy and food.

Today we can take a high pride in having the solid and virile foundation of a socialist independent national economy enabling us, in whatever circumstances, to fully cater to the material needs of the state and the people, to firmly guarantee the country's political independence and sovereignty and achieve national prosperity.

The six-year period witnessed great success in the building of socialist culture, too.

In the period between 1970 and 1976 the number of colleges and universities increased from 129 to 155. We overfulfilled with credit the exceptionally important task advanced by the Fifth Party Congress for creating a one-million army of intellectuals, by rearing upwards of 600,000 technicians and specialists in the six-year period.

Another great success registered in carrying out the cultural revolution in the six-year period is that we achieved such a brilliant victory as completely introducing universal 11-year compulsory education in all parts of the country ahead of schedule, that is, in only four short years.

In accordance with "The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children" mapped out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, all our children are now brought up well as the country's flower buds at state and public expense.

In the six-year period considerable achievements were also registered in the advancement of science.

In the six-year period socialist national culture and art blossomed and developed in an all-round way.

Thousands of revolutionary literary and art works were produced. Among them are the revolutionary operas "The Sea of Blood", "The Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" adapted from immortal classics, as well as a number of other revolutionary operas and more than 1,060 pieces of feature films. And the Korean Revolutionary Museum was built, and historical monuments and revolutionary history museums were erected on historic sites of revolution and revolutionary battle sites.

On the basis of the brilliant successes scored in socialist economic and cultural construction, the material and cultural standards of the people improved remarkably.

As a result of the total abolition of taxation in our country, our people freed from exploitation and oppression were even relieved from the tax burden for good and our country became the first tax-free country in the world.

The additional benefits our working people received every year through various popular measures of the state in the six-year period were 1.7 times greater on an average than in the previous seven-year period. These benefits are today greater than the remuneration they receive for their work.

With the rapid growth of the additional benefits granted by the state to the working people, plus the monetary income, the per-household real income of factory and office workers rose 1.7 times and that of farmers 1.8 times in the six-year period.

In the six-year period the living conditions of the working people were improved remarkably as a whole and the distinctions between the urban and the rural population in their living conditions were reduced to a large extent.

In our country the networks of public health establishments were extended to all areas and universal free medical care was provided more fully. As a result, the life span of people lengthened from year to year, and last year the average life span of the population reached 73 years: 70 for men and 76 for women.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and our people registered brilliant successes in socialist construction.

The country's economic power increased beyond compare, and our country has become a worthier socialist industrial state in all aspects.

The country's defence capacity has further increased and our revolutionary armed forces and people are prepared to smash any reckless attempt of the enemy to ignite a war.

Our people have made long strides forward on their way to socialism and communism, and our revolutionary base, the guarantee for the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, has been strengthened into an invincible force.

All the magnificent victories gained in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are due entirely to the illustrious and seasoned leadership and paternal solicitude of the revolutionary genius Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Today all our people offer the highest honour and deepest thanks to the fatherly leader who, leading us along the path of brilliant victory with his matchless intelligence and distinguished ability of leadership, brought about an epoch-making change in this land and thus converted it into a developed socialist power and brought us the most fruitful and happy life.

## 2. On the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan For the Development of The National Economy

### 1) The Basic Task of the Second Seven-Year Plan

Our people who have won brilliant victories in carrying out the Six-Year Plan under the wise guidance of our Party are soon to embark on the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, a new magnificent perspective of socialist construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace."**

To accelerate the Juche orientation of the national economy is the decisive guarantee for promoting socialist construction and multiplying the strength of our country, a socialist power independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence.

Further stepping up the Juche orientation of the national economy in the second seven-year period, we should actively explore the rich and varied natural resources of the country and make an effective use of them, create new industrial branches, develop our economy in a more diversified and comprehensive way, and solve all problems arising in socialist economic construction successfully by our own efforts and with our own domestic resources in keeping with the actual conditions of the country.

At the same time, we should deepen and develop the technical revolution to accelerate the modernization of the national economy.

An important task facing us is to raise the general technical level of our national economy to a still higher plane by expanding and furthering the successes achieved in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

It is an important task set before us in the new prospective plan period to give priority to scientific research work and accelerate the putting of the national economy on a scientific basis.

By putting stress on scientific research work, we should solve all scientific and technical problems arising in socialist construction in a unique manner and actively explore new areas of science and technology, and thus promptly raise our science to the world level.

The Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are closely interlinked. Only by accelerating the Juche orientation of the national economy through the thorough implementation of the Party's line of building an independent national economy is it possible to put the economy of the country as a whole promptly on the basis of modern technology and the latest science, and only by stepping up the modernization and scientification of the national economy is it possible to further strengthen the foundation of the independent national economy.

In the new prospective plan period we should push ahead energetically with the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy all alike. Thus, we will further strengthen the economic foundation of socialism and definitely move up the complete victory of socialism.

On the basis of rapidly developing the economy of the country as a whole including industry and agriculture through the acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy during the new long-range plan, we should raise the people's material and cultural standards to a still higher level and provide all the working people with a more plentiful and enlightened life.

In order to carry out the basic task of the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully, the Party and the Government of the Republic will vigorously push forward socialist economic construction in conformity with the revolutionary line of self-reliance advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

### 2) Tasks in Different Branches of the National Economy

#### (1) Industry

The central task of industry in the second seven-year period is to use to the best account and further expand the existing foundation of our industry to increase its Juche character and to promote the modernization and scientification of all its branches.

During the new long-term plan period, we should decisively consolidate the fuel and power bases and raw material bases of our industry by keeping the power and mining industries definitely ahead of other branches and, on this basis, should further expand and strengthen the foundation of our industry in keeping with the requirements of the new higher stage in socialist construction while exerting efforts to fully utilize the production potentials of industry already created.

The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages a rapid advancement of industry.

Between 1978 and 1984 total industrial output value will rise 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production increasing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. In this period industrial production will increase at the high annual rate of 12.1 per cent on an average.

It is an essential requirement of the Juche orientation of the national economy to develop the power industry rapidly on the strength of our own energy resources.

In future, we should develop the power industry by drawing on the domestic resources and keep the production of electricity definitely ahead of other branches, so that in 1984 its output reaches 56,000-60,000 million kwh.

To consolidate the independent fuel and raw material bases of the country by giving priority to the mining industry is one of the most impo tant tasks in promoting the Juche orientation of the national economy.

In the second seven-year period we should put emphasis on the production of coal, the principal fuel of our country and an important industrial raw material, and bring its output to 70-80 million tons in 1984.

As for the production of nonferrous metal ores, the goal of one million tons of nonferrous metals will be reached in the second seven-year period.

By putting great stress continuously on the ferrous metallurgical industry during the second seven-year period, we will in 1984 bring the output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel to 6.4-7 million tons, steel to 7.4-8 million tons, and rolled steel to 5.6-6 million tons.

In the second seven-year period the bases for the production of metal goods of second-stage processing will be expanded and, as a result, steel pipe production will increase 2.6 times and wire rope 4.1 times. The output of metal goods of second-stage processing such as galvanized iron sheet and plate, tin-plated sheet, and curved shaped steel will also increase rapidly.

The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the chief link in the fulfilment of the new plan. The Second Seven-Year Plan which envisages an accelerated modernization of the national economy and the undertaking of construction projects on a vast scale, presupposes the radical development of the engineering industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The workers in the field of the engineering industry have a tremendous amount of work to do in the new Seven-Year Plan period. The attainment of the goals of the Seven-Year Plan in different branches of the national economy depends, above all, on whether the engineering industry supplies the needed machinery and equipment without a hitch or not."**

In the new long-term plan period we will develop the engineering industry rapidly and raise the output of machinery to 5 million tons.

Great stress should be laid on the production of machine tools to bring their output to 50,000, and innovations be brought about in the production of heavy machines and specifically-ordered equipment.

During the new plan period the existing tractor factories including the Kumsong Tractor Factory should be better equipped and reinforced to bring the output of tractors to 45,000, and the bases of the electronic and automation industries be expanded and strengthened.

In the second seven-year period we should continue to put great emphasis on the development of the shipbuilding industry and build many large cargo ships such as 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton freighters; fishing boats including 20,000-ton factory ships, refrigerator ships and 3,750-ton stern trawlers; as well as great numbers of various other types of vessels.

The technical innovation movement should be launched on a wide scale in the engineering industry and, in particular, efforts should be concentrated on the introduction of pressing and stamp forging methods.

Ours is an epoch of revolution in welding, and the improvement of the quality of engineering products requires innovation in welding techniques.

Specialized and cooperative production is an important factor in the development of the engineering industry.

In the new prospective plan

(Continued on Page 4)

# On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy

(Continued from Page 3)

period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, synthetic fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

With continued stress placed on the production of chemical fertilizers, their output will reach 5 million tons in 1984. In particular, the structure of variety of chemical fertilizers will be improved so that nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers can be supplied in keeping with the requirements. The output of various microelement fertilizers will also be increased markedly.

In the second seven-year period the capacities of the existing oil refineries should be expanded, and the intermediary products and waste materials from oil refining and petrochemistry should be treated comprehensively. Thus, our chemical industry will be developed in a more diversified way.

In the new plan period we will firmly build up the bases of the synthetic rubber industry to produce large quantities of various rubber goods.

Through the expansion and consolidation of the acid, alkali and carbide industries which constitute the basic chemical industries, the output of carbide will be increased 1.6 times, sulfuric acid 1.9 times, caustic soda 1.8 times and carbonate of soda 3.4 times in the new plan period. The output of salt indispensable to the production of soda will also grow rapidly.

In order to ensure success in the vast capital construction envisaged in the new plan, the building materials industry will be further developed.

We will raise the output of cement to 12-13 million tons in 1984.

In the timber industry new areas for lumbering should be actively explored and the rotational method of tree felling introduced on a full scale to increase the output of timber. The production of woodshavings and wood-fibre boards should be boosted in a big way and, at the same time, the wood chemical industry should be developed to make a comprehensive and effective use of wood.

One of the important tasks confronting industry is to make efforts for the development of light industry and make innovations in the production of consumer goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"With the working people's incomes growing and their life improving, the demands for light industry goods are increasing constantly. In order to meet the growing demands of the people fully, it is necessary to further develop light industry and turn out greater quantities of a wide variety of high-quality consumer goods."**

In the textile industry we will further modernize the existing spinning facilities and make them high-speed to maximize their capacities and, at the same time, build new orlon spinning factories. Thus, in 1984 the output of fabrics will reach 800 million metres.

An important task of light industry in the new long-term plan period is to rapidly develop the food industry and effect a revolution in food processing.

During the new plan primary efforts should be devoted to the solution of the problem of cooking oil and sugar, so that it is completely settled by industrial methods with our own domestic raw materials.

One of the important tasks confronting light industry is to develop the production of daily necessities quickly. In the new plan period we should increase the production of household articles and goods for cultural use, such as good furniture, washing machines, refrigerators, TV sets and wrist watches, to satisfy their demands, and largely expand the production of a wide variety of sundry goods.

In the second seven-year period local industry will account for more than 60 per cent of the consumer goods production in our country and will play an important role in radically increasing the output of foodstuffs and daily necessities. In the new plan period we will boost the local industrial output value 2.4 times by thoroughly implementing the Party's policy for developing large-scale industries under central authority and small and medium local industries simultaneously.

In the second seven-year period we should radically increase the output of sea foods by further strengthening the material and technical foundations of the fishing industry, establishing a scientific fishing system and energetically conducting fishing activities in the deep seas and in the home waters. Thus, in 1984 the output of sea foods should reach 3.5 million tons including 2.7 million tons of fish.

In the second seven-year period we should bring about innovations in the processing of aquatic products and increase the output of frozen fish 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times.

## (2) Agriculture

The central task of agriculture in the second seven-year period is to effect the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and the scientification and intensification of farm production by carrying out large-scale nature-remaking projects and accelerating the rural technical revolution.

In the second seven-year period we should continue to devote great efforts to grain production before anything else and attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain. In addition to grain, the production of vegetables should be increased to supply a sufficient quantity of various vegetables to the people at all times. We should also raise the output of oil-bearing crops, tobacco, hops, flax and other industrial crops.

An urgent task for the rapid growth of grain and other farm produce is to carry out the five-point policy of nature remaking thoroughly.

For the purpose of attaining the grain production goal and developing the agricultural productive forces rapidly, we should further accelerate the rural technical revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"...we must completely industrialize agriculture by accomplishing its mechanization and chemicalization. This is the very goal we are going to attain in the rural technical revolution."**

We will produce and supply more tractors to the countryside in the new plan period to bring about the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, and thus raise the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of farmland to 10 in 1984 and further increase the number of lorries.

In the second seven-year period more chemical fertilizers should be supplied to the countryside. Thus, in 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of farmland will exceed two tons and the share of phosphate and potash fertilizer in the three elementary fertilizers will increase considerably. In addition, the supply of various microelement fertilizers will also rise higher.

An important task in rapidly increasing the output of grain and other crops is to scientify and intensify farm production through full application of the Juche-based methods of farming created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the new prospective plan period we should turn the existing foundation of livestock farming to the best account and further expand it so as to increase the production of meat to 800,000-900,000 tons.

In the second seven-year period a great change should be brought about in the development of fruit growing to boost the output of fruit to over 1.5 million tons, so that the people are supplied with a greater quantity of all kinds of fruits in different seasons.

## (3) Transport and Communications

In the new long-term plan period the volume of railway freight haulage will increase 1.7 times, freight carriage by motor lorries 4 times and cargo shipment 4.4 times.

An important task in the field of transport during the second seven-year period is to widely introduce centralized transport and container transport, and strengthen the combined rail-motor-water communication in accordance with the policy advanced at the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party so as to fully meet the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

During the new prospective plan 1,600 kilometres of railways should be electrified so that electric traction accounts for 87 per cent of the overall railway freight transport, and important sections and shunting yards should be semi-automated and automated.

In the second seven-year period the work on the Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railways should be completed as another railway line connecting the east and the west of the country.

What is important in the solution of the problem of transport is to introduce extensively transport by cableway, belt conveyor and pipeline.

In communications, efforts should be devoted to modernizing telegraphic and telephone facilities and further increasing the output of radio broadcasting.

## (4) Capital Construction

In the second seven-year period more than 80 per cent of the total capital investments will go to productive construction such as projects of industrial, agricultural, transport and communications facilities. Along with this, enormous funds will be appropriated for building houses, schools, scientific research institutions, cultural and public health establishments for the development of education, science and culture and the improvement of the people's life.

The decisive guarantee of success in dealing with the vast amount of construction envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan lies in specializing and regularizing construction enterprises and in thoroughly establishing a unified commanding system in construction work.

Designing should be kept ahead of construction work and its quality improved.

In order to carry out capital construction with success it is necessary to thoroughly implement the policy of industrialization in construction.

To industrialize construction, the level of mechanization in construction should be further elevated.

## (5) Education, Science and Culture

Following the broad road indicated by the "Theses on Socialist Education" presented by the great leader, we should further perfect our most advanced and excellent socialist educational system and raise to a new high socialist educational work which trains people to be independent and creative social beings.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We must guarantee universal eleven-year compulsory education of high quality and bring up all members of the younger generation to be Communists of a Juche type, equipped with profound knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique; and we must improve adult education to enable all the working people to attain the educational standard of the senior middle school graduate and to master at least one modern technique in the near future."**

To ensure high quality in universal 11-year compulsory education is of great importance in raising the cultural and technical standards of the working people as a whole. In line with the measures laid down in the "Theses on Socialist Education", we should further improve the contents and methods of socialist education and thus train during the compulsory education all pupils and students to be true builders of socialism and communism firmly equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and a solid fundamental knowledge of nature and society and with one technique at least.

In order to intensify adult education we should set up many working people's senior middle schools in factories, enterprises and farm villages in the new prospective plan period and run them efficiently.

In the new long-term plan period we should strengthen the educational system of studying while working which comprises factory colleges, factory higher specialized schools and so on, and bring its advantages into fuller play, so that large numbers of able technicians and specialists are trained from among the workers and the rest of the working people.

In the new prospective plan period we should thoroughly establish Juche in scientific research work and give definite precedence to the development of science, concentrating all efforts on the settlement of pressing scientific and technical problems arising in socialist economic construction.

In the realms of culture and art, more revolutionary and militant works of literature and art with high ideological and artistic qualities should be created to make the flower garden of Juche art bloom ever more beautifully and cater more fully to the growing cultural needs of the working people.

For the development of people's physical culture, gymnastic facilities should be built up still better in urban and rural areas and physical culture further popularized.

## (6) The People's Living Standard

Our Party and the Government of the Republic regard it as the supreme principle governing their activities to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"As in the past, the Government of the Republic will continue to make every effort to raise the people's material and cultural standards.**

**"We must firmly adhere to the principle of ensuring a proportionate improvement of all the working people's living conditions while systematically promoting the people's welfare."**

The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages a 1.9-fold increase in the national income which is the wherewithal to promote the people's well-being.

During the new long-range plan we will satisfy the requirements for the improvement of the people's livelihood for the moment and raise the living standard of the workers, office employees and farmers evenly to a higher level, while strengthening the economic foundation for the prosperity and development of the country and the future welfare of the people by rationally regulating the correlations between accumulation and consumption.

In the second seven-year period the outlay for social and cultural services is envisaged to rise 1.4 times in the state budget. This means that in the future, too, all our working people will receive from the state additional material and cultural benefits exceeding the earnings they get from their work.

In the second seven-year period attractive modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year. This will bring about a more satisfactory solution of the housing problem for the working people.

The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages a 1.9-fold increase in the volume of retail trade in keeping with the rapid development of production and the growing purchasing power of the working people.

The Party's policy for preventive medicine should be thoroughly implemented and the section doctor system, an advanced system of medical service, be developed to further improve medical services for the working people. For this in the new prospective plan period the number of prophylactic treatment groups will increase 1.3 times, hospital beds more than 1.2 times, and doctors and assistant doctors will also increase markedly.

# 3. For Successful Fulfilment of The Second Seven-Year Plan

The Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy is a magnificent blueprint of socialist construction charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a grand programme of economic construction which marks a new milestone on the path of completing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a great fighting programme for further increasing the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, for providing a more independent and creative life to our people and hastening the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan will hasten the ripening of all conditions for the complete victory of socialism in our country. The fulfilment of the new Seven-Year Plan will also bring the advantages and great vitality of our socialist system into full play and consolidate our revolutionary base as firm as a rock, thereby laying the solid groundwork for achieving the historic cause of national reunification.

When the Second Seven-Year plan is carried out, our country will become a mightier socialist industrial state and the international prestige of our Republic will rise and its international position will be consolidated further still.

In order to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction set before us, we should vigorously carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Quickening the pace of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement we should vigorously promote the speed campaign in all fields of socialist construction and accelerate the grand Chollima march, and thus hoist a flag of victory on the high peak of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

## 1) On Properly Conducting Political Work and Economic Organizational Work and Thoroughly Establishing the Taean Work System

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction, and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

In order to bring the revolutionary ardour and creative power of the popular masses into full play, it is necessary, above all, to give definite priority to the ideological revolution and firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Party organizations at all levels should scrupulously organize economic and political work as required by the Taean work system and thus mobilize all Party members and working people vigorously to the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks."**

Good political work, that is, work with people, is basic to heightening the working people's enthusiasm for production and managing the socialist economy efficiently.

While keeping political work ahead of other work, we should organize economic work efficiently.

## 2) On Vigorously Carrying On the Technical Innovation Movement

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a plan of the technical revolution aimed at pushing forward production and construction at an extraordinary tempo on a highly scientific and technological basis.

Upholding the great leader's outstanding idea on the technical revolution, we should consolidate the successes already achieved in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, further develop in depth the technical revolution in an all-round way and carry on the technical innovation movement energetically in all fields of the national economy.

In order to carry out the huge revolutionary tasks of the technical revolution set before us, we should, first of all, strengthen scientific research institutions and enhance the role of scientists and technicians.

It is also required to unfold a mass technical innovation movement briskly by harnessing the creativeness and wisdom of the producer masses.

## 3) On Managing the Nation's Economic Life with the Utmost Care and Strengthening the Regime of Economy

One of the most important problems in fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan is to manage the nation's economic life scrupulously and strengthen the regime of economy.

In the new prospective plan period we should bend effort to improve further the quality of all products and structures and thus bring about a great revolution in this respect.

The Second Seven-Year Plan stipulates that labour productivity will rise 1.7 times in industry and 1.6 times in construction work and that the growth of labour productivity will account for more than 75 per cent of the increase in total industrial output value.

The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages annual reduction of costs by 3.7 per cent on an average in industry and 5.1 per cent in capital construction.

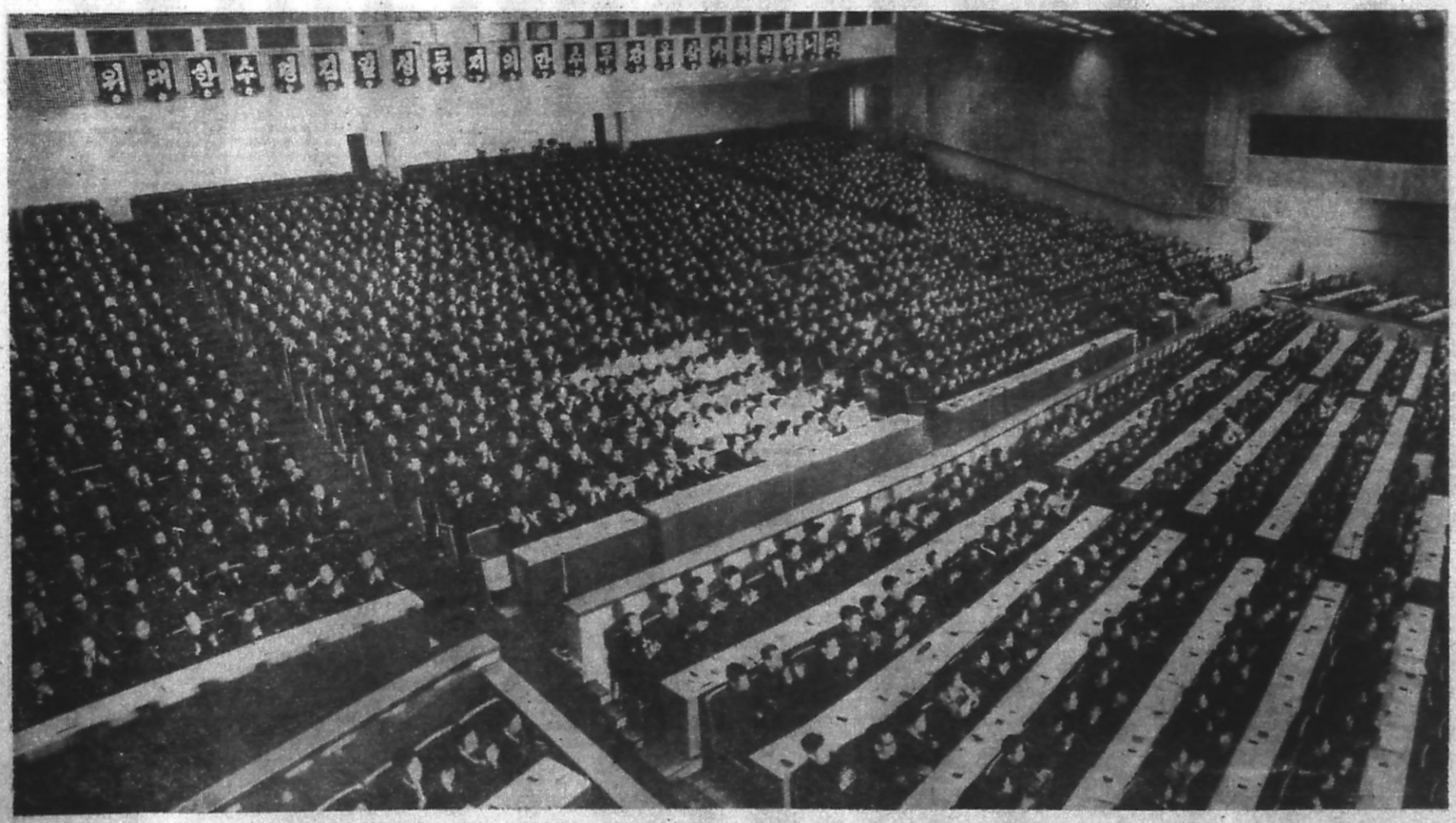
The new long-term plan is a stupendous plan unprecedented in our people's history of socialist construction, but we have all conditions and possibilities for its fulfilment.

Standing in the forefront of the revolution and construction, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and great thinker and theoretician, is intelligently leading the whole Party and the entire people to victory, illuminating the road of their struggle with the radiant rays of the Juche idea.

Our people, united rock-firm around the great leader, are moving forward in gallant spirits and displaying their inexhaustible energies and talents in socialist construction.

We have the most superior socialist system which greatly stimulates the development of the country's productive forces, and have the powerful foundation of an independent national economy.

Fired by an ardent loyalty to the great leader, our people will advance, advance and advance under his sagacious leadership, and thus capture the heights of the new prospective plan and win another glorious victory in the revolution and construction.



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lization of the socialist political doctrine, and brilliantly apply it in all fields of state activities and social life and, in particular, fully meet the demands of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method and the Taean work system upholding the policy of fighting against bureaucratism advanced by the respected and beloved leader, thereby faithfully fulfilling their mission as the servants of the people.

Noting that the new long-term plan advanced by the great leader in his speech is a magnificent goal for equipping all the branches of the national economy with the sophisticated technology and further strengthening the economic might of the country and a bright blueprint for hastening the revolutionary cause of Juche, they evinced their resolve to successfully occupy the high eminence of the new long-term plan, by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific, under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

They said that they would hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high veneration forever and wage a vigorous struggle to further consolidate and strengthen the revolutionary government and socialist system, thus hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of our Republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the session Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, made the report on the third item on the agenda—On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy.

The session continues.

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